

Bulgar Army, Dismembered, in Full Flight; Turks Lose 40,000 Prisoners and 265 Cannon; U. S. Guns Force Foe to Prepare to Flee Metz

Konta Called Opponent of Wilson Policy

Hungarian Loyalty League Head Is Denounced by Magyars Here

Creel Lauded Him in Dinner Message

Editor, His Coadjutor, Praised Teutonic Allies in 1914 and 1915

New indirect light was thrown on the Brisbane-Konta-Dernburg-Albert investigation yesterday. The government is in possession of evidence tending to show that Konta's Hungarian-American Loyalty League, authorized under the authority of the Committee on Public Information, has been working against the policy of President Wilson regarding the various oppressed nationalities, particularly the Czech-Slovaks.

It is said that Alexander Konta has carried on a persistent propaganda to create the impression that the races expressed by the Magyars of Hungary do not wish to be liberated, and that their keenest desire is to remain united with the Hapsburgs.

Magyar Democrats Act

Last night the League of Magyar Democracy held a meeting at which resolutions were passed calling for the education of their oppressed countrymen concerning the proper course for them to follow so that their nation may throw off the yoke of Hapsburg junker tyranny. This league has already supplied the Military Intelligence Service with detailed data on the activities of Konta and the other leaders in the Hungarian Loyalty League.

Creel's Laudation of Konta

On August 5 of this year, when the Hungarian Loyalty League gave a dinner in honor of Alexander Konta at the Hotel Astor to celebrate the acceptance of the twenty-fourth member into the league, George Creel sent the following telegram to Konta:

"My Dear Mr. Konta: I am sorry beyond measure that another engagement prevents me from accepting your invitation to the dinner in honor of Alexander Konta. Nothing would have delighted me more than to be present to join in the deserved tribute to the president of the American-Hungarian Loyalty League, for he has been a power of strength to the work I am conducting. As much as any one man in the country, he has made the hyphen a badge of loyalty instead of a sign of disaffection.

"Believe me, very sincerely,
GEORGE CREEL,
Chairman, Committee on Public Information."

Berko Bitter Against Wilson

Berko has been bitter in his writings concerning the attitude of the Administration on the war. He and Konta were attacked at last night's meeting of the League of Magyar Democracy. Secretary Eugene Bagger, who was at the meeting last night, announced that after a thorough analysis of all their campaign speeches, articles and advertisements he had been unable to discover one constructive idea as to the way the League proposed to enlist the aid of Hungarian-Americans in the fight against the Hapsburgs.

He charged, on the other hand, that the league was preaching to Hungarians the doctrine of the "thousand-year-old Magyar national state," which is the well known euphemism used by pro-German propagandists for Hun-Magyar rule and the oppression of the non-Magyar races. In addition he said that Konta and his league had been working hard to foster distrust and hatred between Magyars in this country and the representatives of the Czech-Slovaks and Jugo-Slavs.

Wrote Dr. Dumba Was Right

The organization which Mr. Bagger represents has turned over to the Federal authorities evidence touching Konta's activities. The attention of the authorities has also been called to an article written by Konta for Berko's

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U-Boats Are Winning, Von Hertling Declares; "Damn Lie,"—Schwab

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Count von Hertling, the German Imperial Chancellor, in addressing the Main Committee of the Reichstag yesterday declared that the submarine warfare was slowly but surely diminishing Allied tonnage.

"Above all," he said, "it is restricting the transportation of reinforcements of men and material from the United States."

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—"Von Hertling is a damned liar, and what is more he knows he is."

This is the manner in which Charles M. Schwab dealt with the boast of the German Imperial Chancellor at a Reichstag meeting at which Count von Hertling said the U-boat was winning the war.

"If it is winning the war to permit America to get more than 1,750,000 troops into France, to put across the reserve forces which stopped the drive on Paris and to push back the Germans, then I don't know the meaning of the word 'winning,'" Mr. Schwab added.

45,000 Union Men to Fight Hearst Papers

District Council of Carpenters Indorses News-dealers' Strike

The District Council of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America last night indorsed the strike of the newsboys against the Hearst papers. The district council is made up of the twenty-two carpenters' unions in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, Staten Island and The Bronx and represents a membership of 45,000.

The action of the union was unanimous, and followed a presentation of the newsboys' case by Andrew Stanton, president of Newsboys' Union No. 1. In his appeal to the council Mr. Stanton told the members the newsdealers fighting Hearst made no appeal for funds.

"We have never had very much," said he, "and can get along with the very little we have. But we need the support of every loyal union man and woman in greater New York unless our fight is to drag on indefinitely and we are to be compelled to face the danger of being beaten in our fight for a decent living and the simple right to organize."

Once Made Fair Living

"The newsboys of New York for a long period of years were supplied with papers at 60 cents a hundred. This was while papers sold at one cent a copy. On this margin of 40 cents a hundred, and with the privilege of returning such papers as we could not sell, we managed to make a fair living. It was not an easy living. The hours were long; we were exposed to all sorts of weather; we had to work seven days to the week, but we could manage to make both ends meet.

"This changed when, about a year ago, the papers of New York raised their prices from one to two cents and their price to us from 60 cents a hundred to \$1.40 a hundred, and no returns. We protested against the price and the cancellation of the return privilege, demanding that we be given a price of not more than \$1.20 a hundred."

Union League to Act On "Times" Editorial

A special meeting of the Union League Club has been called for this evening for the purpose, according to the announcement sent to members, of taking "action upon an editorial which appeared in The New York Times September 16, entitled 'The Austrian Peace Overture'." The special meeting has been called in accordance with the by-laws of the club, upon the request of more than twenty-five members made to the president of the club.

Ever since the publication in "The Times" of the editorial, accepting the Austrian suggestion for a "non-binding" peace conference, the subject has agitated the Union League Club, and some members are in favor of excluding the newspaper from the precincts of the club.

Wilson Coming Here to Open Drive for Loan

President Will Speak at Metropolitan Opera House To-morrow Night

Sirens Will Roar As Meeting Opens

"Belgian Day," Saturday, Will Be First of Series Devoted to Allies

President Wilson will come to New York to-morrow night and in an address at the Metropolitan Opera House tell the people why it is imperative for them to lend \$6,000,000,000 to the government. Mr. Wilson's speech, which is expected to deal with the present world situation, both political and military, will mark the opening of the fourth Liberty Loan campaign. It will be the President's first formal public appearance since the Central Powers launched their recent peace offensive.

New York's campaign for its quota of \$1,800,000,000 will be based on popular understanding of the relation of the financial drive to the nation's solemn purpose to liberate the world from the threat of German militarism. Diplomatic representatives of the twenty-two nations allied against the Central Powers will each, from their own special standpoint, interpret the idealism which the Liberty bonds are designed to help interpret into concrete action.

Belgian Day Saturday

After President Wilson has formally opened the campaign here to-morrow night a series of days dedicated to Allied nations will start and last throughout the three weeks' campaign. The first day of the campaign, Saturday, will be called Belgian Day, and E. de Cartier, the minister from Belgium, will speak as the honored guest of the city from the Altar of Liberty, which is now almost completed, at Madison Square. The address, which will be delivered at noon, will follow a solemn requiem mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral in honor of the dead of the old 6th Regiment. The Belgian Minister will be attended by naval and military forces of the United States and the Allied nations.

Either Secretary of the Interior Lane or Chief Justice White, according to an announcement of the Liberty Loan Committee last night, will deliver the dedicatory speech to mark the opening of the Altar of Liberty, which will be the key to the spirit of the "Avenue of the Allies," into which Fifth Avenue from the altar north to Fifty-eighth Street will be transformed during the "push" for freedom's finances.

City Celebration

The beginning of the fourth loan campaign will be officially recognized by the municipal government Saturday morning, when Mayor Hylan will hoist an American flag at City Hall. Parades will take place in the forenoon and the flags of all the Allied nations will be unfurled on the Avenue of the Allies.

There has not been an idle moment at the Liberty Loan Committee Headquarters since Secretary McAdoo made formal announcement on Tuesday of the part New York City and the metropolitan district are to play in the coming drive. A tremendous amount of detail work incident to the campaign has been settled and the decks are fairly well cleared for action.

Quota Twice as Large

The exact division of this sum among the five boroughs has not been figured out as yet. The total, however, is twice that of the last loan and so, making an allowance for slight changes, the various boroughs will be asked to raise approximately twice what they did last spring.

Manhattan in this drive must subscribe for \$1,257,688,000 worth of bonds. Its subscription to the last loan was \$702,577,750. While that represents more than a \$500,000,000 increase, the task is by no means insurmountable, as is readily seen by the reports of the third loan from Queens and Richmond, each of which subscribed more than it is asked to on this fourth loan.

One factor counted on by the Liberty Loan Committee as certain to prove of tremendous aid in putting the loan over is the cumulative effect of all the past campaigns. Indications to-day, point to the loan starting off with a rush and it will be the work of the committee to see that there is no let-up in the interest until the goal is reached.

Wild War Fury Raging in U.S., Hertling Says

German Chancellor Tells Reichstag Yankees Now Are "Kulturists"

Wilson Silent on Peace Plea, He Avers

Offer to Accept President's Four Principles Is Ignored, He Says

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Count von Hertling, the German Imperial Chancellor, in addressing the main committee of the Reichstag yesterday, complained of the lack of attention his acquiescence in the four points laid down by President Wilson as peace essentials had met from the American executive.

The Chancellor asserted that on February 22 of this year he declared in the Reichstag his agreement in principle with the possibility of discussing a general peace on the basis of the four points of President Wilson, but that President Wilson, neither at that time nor since, had taken any notice of the Chancellor's declaration.

Count von Hertling continued by declaring that he favored the formation of a league of nations, the promotion of universal, successive disarmament in equal proportions, the establishment of obligatory courts of arbitration, the freedom of the seas and the protection of small nations.

"We have never concealed the fact," said Chancellor von Hertling in the course of his address, "that all thoughts of conquest were far from our minds. But how do things stand on the opposite side? If one credited the utterances of the enemy, official and unofficial, they only desire to reveal a Germany which in criminal arrogance is striving for world hegemony, to fight for freedom against German imperialism and Prussian militarism."

Hun Airmen Driven Back in Lorraine

As Sun Shines Again

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN LORRAINE, Sept. 25 (By The Associated Press).—Airmen of both armies were active early to-day and increased artillery action was noted along the lines of the old St. Mihiel sector. Bright skies have replaced the clouds and rains of recent days and aerial observers were sent out by both the Americans and the Germans.

German fliers extended their operations in some cases many miles behind the lines, but sharp countering by the Americans gave them little opportunity for close observation or photographic work. Infantry patrols as well as aviation groups were active between the lines.

The artillery on both sides bombarded objectives behind the front lines, the gunners seeking the crossroads and troop formations far and near.

Pershing Reports Capture Of Prisoners by Raiders

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—General Pershing's communique for Tuesday follows:

"Headquarters American Expeditionary Forces, Sept. 24.—Section A. In the Woeyre successful raiding parties brought in prisoners. Aside from increased artillery activity in the same sector, there is nothing further to report."

"The day passed quietly in the sectors occupied by our troops," said General Pershing's communique for today, received to-night at the War Department.

Bolsheviks Besiege Allied Refugees In U. S. Consulate

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A number of French and British officers have taken refuge in the American Consulate at Moscow, according to a dispatch from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph Company. The Bolshevik government has placed a guard around the building and has demanded the surrender of the officers and the consulate officials.

This information reached Copenhagen through a dispatch filed at Moscow by the correspondent of the Swedish newspaper "Folkets Dagbladet."

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Reichstag at Last Informed U. S. Troops Caused Defeat of Germans

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 25.—General von Risberg addressed the Main Committee of the Reichstag yesterday on behalf of the Minister of War. He explained, according to a telegram from Berlin, that the failure of the German offensive on the Western front was owing to the failure of the German army to surprise the Entente Allies and the necessity of assuming the defensive on the arrival of the English home army in the theatre of war, to the employment of colored troops and to the intervention of American divisions.

Referring to the Entente Allied attack on the Marne salient, General von Risberg said the withdrawal of the German troops was necessary "for strategic reasons and was completely successful."

"Thus the first offensive of the enemy," he added, "brought him a tactical success, but considered in the light of his great strategical aims it can be regarded as not having succeeded."

General von Risberg described the British victory between the Aisne and the Avre rivers as a "great success, due to the massed employment of tanks and surprise under the protection of their fire."

The withdrawal to the Hindenburg line, the general said, was due to a "lack of well consolidated positions."

Speaking of the American victory in the St. Mihiel sector, General von Risberg said:

"It lies in the nature of the case that we as the defenders lost a considerable number of guns and prisoners. We can, however, with assurance calculate that the enemy obtained his successes on the first days of the attack by surprise and with small losses, but for the rest he suffered the heaviest losses."

"The American armies should not terrify us. We shall also settle with them."

U. S. Shelling Bulgar Army, Of Metz Gives Cut to Groups, Huns Big Scare In Full Flight

Plans Made for Quick Evacuation of Civilians and Movable Property

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 25.—"It is announced that, owing to the long range bombardment of Metz and other places, preparations are making for the expeditious evacuation of civilians and movable property from places within range of such guns when the evacuation becomes necessary," says a dispatch received here from Berlin.

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French Cut Into Line of Defence Near St. Quentin

Selency Captured in Allied Smash and Total of 1,800 Captives Are Brought In After Germans Are Ordered to Hold Their Position Till Death

Italians 'Push On With New Energy, Driving Foe Back Toward Albania

Flight in Macedonia Continues on 150-Mile Front From Monastir to Doiran Under Hammer Blows Delivered by the Forces Under General d'Esperey

The flight of the enemy in Macedonia continued yesterday along the 150-mile front from Monastir to Doiran.

New smashing blows by the Allied armies on the wings of the deep wedge in the enemy's positions hurled the Bulgar-German forces back in confusion and disorder. The foe's armies have been split into several groups by the blows of d'Esperey's hammer. The Allies are approaching Veles, an important Bulgarian base on the Uskub-Salonica railroad.

On the left the Italians drove forward with renewed energy, capturing the heights between Monastir and Prilep and forcing the Bulgarians back toward the Albanian frontier.

Enemy Now in Full Flight

Serbian and French, in the centre, and British and Greek forces, on the right, drove forward for fresh gains. The enemy has suffered complete disaster and is in flight. Only where advanced Allied forces have crossed on to Bulgarian soil toward Strumitza has the foe developed stiff resistance to the forward sweep of the Allies.

Forty thousand prisoners and 265 guns have been taken by the British in Palestine, the War Office in London announced. The Turkish columns retreating along the Hedjaz railroad are left practically without escape from Allenby's pincers movements.

On the battlefield in France the British and French have extended their success west of St. Quentin. Selency was captured by Rawlinson's Fourth Army in sharp fighting. Three heavy German counter thrusts against the new British positions west of Fayet were crushed, with heavy losses to the enemy.

Repeated German Assaults Crushed

Several hundred additional prisoners were taken, bringing the toll in two days' fighting close to 1,800.

Repeated German assaults after artillery preparation on the Franco-American positions on the plateau northeast of Soissons were crushed by the Allied guns, the War Office in Paris announced.

Under the steady hammering of Pershing's guns below Metz the enemy has begun preparations for the expeditious evacuation of all civilians and movable property in the city.

French Troops Smash Way Forward Into Defence Line of St. Quentin

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 25 (By The Associated Press).—General Debenedy's troops in their latest advance toward St. Quentin took a position at Dallon which the 221st German Division had been ordered to "hold to the last drop of blood."

In the first round they took the central point of resistance at Brancilly. Selency and the crossroads 500 yards to the east.

Keeping close up with the creeping barrage which their artillery maintained with splendid precision, the attacking waves went on, sweeping the eastern edge of Savy Wood clear of the enemy, passing through and beyond Marjolin Wood and taking the village of l'Épine de Dallon by assault.

Meanwhile German reinforcements, coming up through the ravines from the region of St. Quentin were caught under the fire of the French guns.

This success makes precarious the German hold on Hill 128. This is the highest point in the positions along the ridge from Hahon to Dallon which the enemy has been fortifying with feverish haste. Its fall, though it might not mean the fall of St. Quentin.